[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 14th August, 1888.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 494 copies.

Establishment of the Indian Patriotic Association by the opponents of the National Congress.

The Hon'ble Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán publishes a notice in the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 11th August, the substance of which is as follows:—A large proportion of Musalmáns in every part of this country have condemned the National Congress as a seditious movement. The Hindús of position are at one with the Musalmáns. The Talukdárs of Oudh have expressed their opposition to the Congress. The Mahárája of Benares lately gave an address at a large public meeting at Benares in condemnation of the movement, and two recent Muhammadan public meetings at Bombay expressed their views adverse to it. The public and the Government officials in this country have been fully convinced of the existence of a general opposition to the National Congress. But the Congressists are spreading a false rumour in England to the effect that the bulk of the Hindu and the Muhammadan population sympathize with the aims and objects of the Congress. Hence, in order to prevent the British public from being deceived by such misrepresentations, the opponents of the Congress should establish an association, under the name of Indian Patriotic Association, which should issue pamphlets from time to time describing the true state of things and distribute copies thereof among the Members of

Parliament and the editors of English newspapers. Hindús, Musalmáns, and Europeans who are not Government servants are eligible to be members of the Association. Each member will have to pay Rs. 5 a month as subscription, and an appeal will be made to persons of rank for donations. Any men who desire to join the Association should communicate with Munshi Muhammad Imtiaz Ali, Rája Shiva Prasád, Mr. Theodore Beck, or Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán.

Circulation, 250 copies.

National Congress and Muhammad Nasrat Ali.

The *Asád* (Lucknow), of the 10th August, publishes an article communicated by Muhammad Nasrat Ali, the Assistant Secretary to the British Indian Association, Lucknow, on the National Congress. The writer says that the following questions deserve consideration:—Have the people in this country made sufficient progress in education so that they may be able to understand and give effect to the aims and objects of the National Congress? Are the so-called delegates, who take part in the Congress meetings, really elected by the people? What are the wishes of the founders and supporters of the Congress? Are the objects of the Congress likely to be gained? India is as it were a dark cell of ignorance in which the seditious National Congress leaders are but a few atoms. Education has made some progress in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, but the rest of the country is steeped in deep ignorance. In Oudh there is hardly one graduate in every lakh of the population. The condition of the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, and the other provinces is not much better in the matter of education. No class of the community except the legal practioners has received education. The fate of the bulk of the population cannot be decided in accordance with the wishes of a handful of selfish men. Even local self-government, which is the lowest rung in the ladder of representative government, does not work in a satisfactory way. The inhabitants of Central India (*sic*) as a rule have shown themselves quite unfit for local self-government. The unsatisfactory state of things in the municipalities of Muhammadabad, Meerut, and other places has already come to the notice of the public. Luck-

now is one of the chief cities in India, but the less said of the unsatisfactory administration of the municipal and the local boards there the better. The municipal electors do not know what election means, why they have been appointed electors, and what the men elected by them have to do. If natives are not yet able to conduct even the municipal administration properly, how can they be considered fit for understanding the aims and objects of the National Congress? It is difficult to realize how Lord Macaulay credited them with qualifications in 1830 which they do not possess even now. No European, whether he be Lord Macaulay or Sir William Hunter, can be so well acquainted with the state of affairs in this country as a native. If the selfish promoters of the National Congress count on the British nation's ignorance of the state of things in this country, that is another thing.

Comments on the Catechism of the National Congress.

The same paper publishes an article communicated by Muhammad Shábán Ali Khán, the talukdár of Salempur, in condemnation of the Catechism of the National Congress. The writer says that the pamphlet has apparently been written by some Congressist and has been printed in Urdu at the *Hindustáni Akhbár* Press. The pamphlet is a seditious one. The answer to the second question is to the effect that Englishmen who rule over the continent of India are the inhabitants of a small island, the area of which does not exceed 125,000 square miles. Obviously the statement is intended to lower British prestige in the eyes of natives and to lead them to imagine that they can easily throw off the British yoke. In the answer to the fifth question, the author calls upon natives to endeavour to secure the right of sending representatives to the Legislative Councils and to urge that the Viceroy and the Governors should abide by the decisions of the Councils. This means that the Viceroy and those Governors should become mere puppets in the hands of the Congressists. The introduction of representative government is impossible, especially in view of the general opposition offered by the Muhammadan community. The number of Musalmáns in

favour of the National Congress is as a drop in the ocean. The author observes that if the people in England are once induced to take an interest in Indian affairs, they will not listen to the Anglo-Indian officials. Bravo! The people in England are so foolish that they will not be able to distinguish between truth and falsehood and will readily grant the privileges asked for by the promoters of the Congress in utter disregard of the protests of the Anglo-Indians. Nothing could be more absurd than such a supposition. In the answer to the seventh question, in which the present Legislative Councils are called mere shams, it is remarked that this is a very serious charge of bad faith against Government and is tantamount to preaching open sedition.

Circulation, 220 copies.

The *Hindi Pradíp* (Allahabad), for August, says that it appears from the *Bhárat Jiwan* that Rája Shiva Prasád made a speech in condemnation of the National Congress at a public meeting in Benares at which the Mahárája of Benares presided. The Mahárája has taken part only in those movements in which he has had an opportunity of pleasing Government officials. The Rája has become quite shameless and thinks nothing of any indignity offered him by his countrymen. (His effigy was burnt in Bengal owing to his opposition to the Ilbert Bill.) But why does he drag the old Mahárája after him and make His Highness incur popular odium? An avaricious priest and a covetous disciple both go to hell. There was nothing in the Rája's speech which should be answered. When he is not respected even by Government officers, why does he unnecessarily talk such nonsense in public? The shrewd Government officers know very well who are the false flatterers and who the true friends of Government. The Rája loses no opportunity of "biting" his countrymen, either because he has got into the habit of doing so or he bears them a grudge. (A correspondent of the *Hindustán*, of the 8th August, condemns the Mahárája's speech and says that His Highness did not show what resolution passed by the National Congress at any of its yearly meetings was injurious to the country.)

Rája Shiva Prasád and the National Congress.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 13th August, states that the opponents of the National Congress condemn the movement as a seditious one and say that it will lead to a rebellion like that of 1857. Obviously they have been deceived by the misrepresentations of District Magistrates and other narrow-minded Government officials. The object of the National Congress is to get popular grievances redressed by Government in order to prevent the people from becoming discontented. Is there anything seditious in this? On the contrary, the opponents of the Congress advise the people to remain silent until they become strong enough to make Government listen to them! Hence the *Samáchár* is justified in saying that the opponents of the Congress are sowing the seeds of sedition.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Opponents of the National Congress.

The *Zarísu-l-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th August, publishes a picture in which a European, called the British Government, is represented as making overtures of love to a beautiful Kashmíri woman called the Kashmír State. Another man, who is called an Advocate for the annexation of Kashmír, stands behind the European and tells him to seduce the woman by all means.

Circulation, 112 copies.

Kashmír and the British Government.

The *Agra Punch*, of the 4th August, received on the 8th idem, represents natives as appealing to Lord Dufferin with joined hands to remit the income-tax, and his Lordship as calling them 'niggers' and threatening to kick them out, if they object to pay the tax.

Circulation, 156 copies.

Lord Dufferin and the natives.

The *Akhbár-i-Chundr*, of the 7th August, says that natives will never forget Lord Dufferin owing to his introduction of the odious income-tax. The grief of the people at the payment of the tax every year may be easily imagined. Does his Lordship not fear the sighs of the oppressed, to whose prayers God lends a ready ear, as has been rightly observed by a Persian poet? The tax is levied even from the poor who are from

Circulation, 215 copies.

The same.

hand to mouth, and no one listens to their complaints. A king should always remember that he is responsible for his acts to Providence.

Circulation, 220 copies.

Causes of discontent among natives.

The *Hindi Pradíp* (Allahabad), for August, says that natives are a very loyal people and look upon their sovereign as the shadow of God upon earth. But it is to be regretted that there are three causes which are calculated to cause disaffection in their minds towards Government. The first and most important cause is an interference with their religion. Cow-killing is a source of dissatisfaction with all classes of Hindús. Whenever they hear of a cow having been killed with the permission of a Magistrate, they are highly annoyed. The Hindús are very patient and loyal, but their patience and loyalty should not be tried too much. The unjust partiality shown by Government to its European countrymen is the second cause of discontent among natives. Europeans are not punished even for killing natives, and therefore it has become a general belief among the latter that the former are exempt from the operation of the Penal Code. The spread of such an idea among the people is dangerous. The third cause is heavy taxation. Government is not well advised in not removing these three causes of popular dissatisfaction.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Limit of age for the Civil Service.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 8th August, says that it appears from a London telegram of the 4th idem that Sir John Gorst declared in Parliament that Government did not like to raise the limit of age for the Civil Service. This news must have caused much grief to natives. It is a matter of surprise and regret that Government should not accept the recommendations of the Public Service Commission which it appointed to enquire into and report on the subject. Government does not like to raise the limit of age, obviously because the proposal would enable a larger number of natives to enter the Civil Service than at present. Every unprejudiced person will admit that at the early age of nineteen a

man's intellectual faculties are not fully developed, and that the existence of Magistrates and Judges like Mr. Kirkwood in the Civil Service is chiefly due to the low limit of age fixed for that service. But Government is adverse to raising the limit of age for the reason above mentioned. Although Government holds such views, opponents of the National Congress are to be found among natives.

Circulation, 325 copies.

Case of Mr. Arthur Crawford.

The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th August, says that Mr. Arthur Crawford, an old and well-known member of the Bombay Civil Service, has shown himself to be a very dishonest official. It would appear that he bestowed no post on any man without receiving from the latter a sum of money equal to six or seven years' pay of the post as a bribe. A clerk who received a post of Rs. 150 a month had to pay him Rs. 10,000. The officials who bought their appointments at such high prices must have greatly oppressed the people and levied heavy black-mail from them in order to reimburse themselves. It was not expected that worse officials than Mr. Larpent of the Panjáb and some officials of the North-Western Provinces would be found in the more enlightened Western Presidency. Mr. Crawford has surpassed even Mr. Abdul Haq of Hyderabad. All India anxiously awaits the decision of Government in the case. Mr. Crawford escaped from Poona in disguise and was arrested at Bombay by the police. This dishonour is, in the opinion of the *Túti*, no slight punishment for such a high officer. Now he may be simply dismissed from the public service and allowed to go to England. His case will greatly shake the public confidence in the honesty and integrity of the Indian Civil Service. If editors of newspapers were exempted from the operation of the provisions of section 499 of the Penal Code, Government would soon find out how many Crawfords there are in the North-Western Provinces.

Circulation, 418 copies.

Proposed transfer of the Central Provinces to the Bombay Presidency.

The *Nydya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 8th August, publishes a long article in English and Marathi protesting against the proposed transfer of the Central Provinces, or a portion thereof, to the Bombay Presidency.

Circulation, 279 copies.

Subordinate Judge at Cawnpore.

The *Núru-l-Anwár* (Cawnpore), of the 11th August, referring to the memorial forwarded to the Local Government by some men at Cawnpore, praying for the appointment of a Subordinate Judge possessing a knowledge of English at that place, says that the memorialists have been animated by prejudice and selfishness in forwarding the memorial. The Government should take no notice of the memorial, but should deposit it summarily. The *Núru-l-Anwár* publishes two communications received from correspondents in condemnation of the memorial.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Working of the Excise rules at Khandwa.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 1st and the 8th August, makes nearly the same comments as those made by the *Nyáya Sudhá* of the 25th July on the working of the Excise rules at Khandwa, and agrees with the latter newspaper in thinking that railway passengers having in their possession foreign opium not exceeding two tolas in weight and intended for their own use should not be interfered with.

A corrupt native official at Khandwa.

The same paper of the 8th August advises some native official of Khandwa, without mentioning his name, who seems to be in the habit of receiving bribes, to give up that evil habit and threatens to publish his name if he does not mend his ways.

Circulation, 325 copies.

Press Reporter's office placed under the control of the Special Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th August, does not understand why the office of the Press Reporter has been placed under the control of the Special Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police. What connection has that office with the police? Is it the object of Government to give the police an opportunity for forcing the hands of native editors and preventing them from commenting on the high-handedness of police officials, or to enable the Inspector-General of Police to obtain speedy information about cases of police tyranny and oppression? If Government had the second object in view, that object could be easily gained by ordering copies of newspapers

making comments on the misbehavior of police officials to be sent to the Inspector-General of Police. Was the control of the Magistrates on the native newspapers inadequate that the newspapers have been also placed under the control of the police?

Mr. Cursetji Sorabji Jaswala's memorial in favour of the protection of kine and she-buffaloes.

The *Godharm Prakásh* (Cawnpore), for August, refers to the memorial forwarded by Mr. Cursetji Sorabji Jaswala of Bombay to the Viceroy, praying for the suppression of the killing of cows and she-buffaloes for food, and says that the memorialist has clearly shown in the memorial that more than one lakh of kine are killed every year to provide meat for the 75,000 European soldiers in this country. The *Prakásh* observes that Hindús should be ashamed of themselves for not taking steps with a view to procuring the suppression of the wholesale slaughter of such useful animals. Mr. Jaswala's suggestion is a most reasonable one and must be acceptable to all parties concerned. He asks for the protection only of kine and she-buffaloes and not of bullocks and he-buffaloes. It is to be hoped that Government will see its way to sanctioning his proposal.

Brahmini bulls killed by a Musalmán in the Gorakhpur district.

The same paper, in an article headed "Injustice," regrets to say that cows and their protectors are quite helpless, as the rulers themselves are ready to kill the former for food and to punish the latter. On the other hand, Hindús are slaves to custom. They continue to release the Brahmini bulls, which, though useful for improving the breed of cattle, are liable to be killed by butchers. They ought to know that the country is not now under the rule of merciful Hindu Rájas, but under that of a Government which allows such useful animals as cows to be as freely killed as bugs. No unprejudiced man can read the judgment of the Magistrate of Gorakhpur in a cow-killing case without being moved to shed tears and feel sympathy for the protectors of kine. One Jafar Ali in Atánagar, in the Gorakhpur district, used to steal Brahmini bulls at night and secretly kill them. Lately the matter came to the notice of the Hindús of the

place, who instituted a criminal prosecution against him. The Magistrate, being himself a beef-eater, dismissed the prosecution on the ground that the Brahmini bulls are not the property of any man! Moreover, it will be remembered that the Allahabad High Court has ruled in a recent case that the killing of a cow in public is no offence under the Penal Code. Jafar Ali has prosecuted the Hindús under section 211 of the Penal Code, and threatens to kill bulls in public in future in order to annoy them. Government had better prohibit the evil practice; otherwise it is sure to lead to very serious consequences.

Management of cattle-pounds.

The same paper complains that cattle confined in pounds are not provided with a sufficient quantity of fodder and even of water by the officials in charge of the pounds, though the full price of fodder is realized from the owners of cattle. During the rainy weather the pounds are in a most dirty state. The mud reaches up to the knees of the cattle, and there are lots of mosquitoes and flies which greatly harass the animals. It is to be regretted that the district authorities do not pay any attention to the proper management of the pounds. The Municipal Boards should give attention to the subject.

Circulation, 385 copies.

Prevalence of corruption and bribery among Government officials.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 7th August, complains that many officials, Native and European, receive bribes. Where the officials are corrupt, their native subordinates almost openly fleece the people. Hitherto Government was under the impression that all its European officials had clean hands, but the misbehaviour of Messrs. Larpent, Cordery, and Crawford has given a rude shock to this belief. The misbehaviour of European officials is very injurious to the stability of British rule in this country. At some places the state of things is said to be much worse than it was in the time of the decline of the Muhammadan supremacy. The *Nasím-i-Agra* urges that a commission should be appointed to enquire into the various ways in which the officials employed in the different branches of the public service receive bribes, and to suggest measures for checking the evil.

Proceedings of a bench of Special Magistrates in a summary trial, Agra.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th August, condemns the proceedings of a bench of two Special Magistrates, named Munshi Nand Kishor and Babu Gopal Singh, in case No. 580, in which Vazir Khán of Moti-katra, Gulab of Nai-ki-mandi, Rám Lál, and Jagan Náth of Lohargali were summarily tried for placing iron buckets and other things in the streets and Jagan Náth was fined two rupees and the other three men one rupee each. The writer publishes the judgment of the bench, and says that although the accused had committed the alleged offences at different parts of the city, the Magistrates tried the cases at once and recorded only one judgment. There is nothing in the judgment to show what offences Vazir Khán, Gulab, and Ram Lál had committed and what evidence was produced against them before the Magistrates. The writer says that the two Special Magistrates not only appear to have little knowledge of the law, but they are also devoid of common sense, or their heads have been turned by power. Had Jagan Náth really placed a number of iron buckets and other things in front of his shop in the Kaserhat bazar, which is a narrow street, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., as stated by the sub-inspector of police, all traffic through the street would have been stopped during that time. It is a matter of deep regret that Government has conferred criminal powers on men who are not fit even to be cowherds. Government is very much to blame for placing in the hands of ignorant persons sharp knives with which they inflict incurable wounds on the people.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Case of Mr. Drewery.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th August, in an article headed "The breasts of natives are butts for Europeans," gives an account of the case of Mr. Drewery who shot one Milki Ram at Amritsar and has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for the offence, and thinks that there has been a failure of justice in the case. The *Mihr* calls upon Government to make a thorough inquiry into the case, and asks how long Government will allow its countrymen to kill natives with

impunity and how long it will continue indifferent to the evil effects of such partiality on the permanence of its rule.

Circulation, 252 copies.

Mr. Baker, the Magistrate of Agra, and natives.

The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 7th August, gives a brief account of the evening party held by Mr. F. Baker, the Magistrate, at his house on the 28th July, to which the Members of the Municipal and Local Boards and some other respectable inhabitants of Agra were invited. Mr. Baker gave a most cordial reception to his guests, and Europeans and Natives, who attended the party, freely talked to each other. Hindús and Muhammadans had no objection to partake of the fruits and water which were provided for them with due regard to their religious prejudices. If even 5 per cent. of Europeans in this country treated natives, in the way that Mr. Baker did on the occasion, the estrangement that exists between the rulers and the ruled would vanish in no time.

Circulation, 123 copies.

Chandu.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 4th August, shows how persons addicted to the use of chandu induce other men to contract that evil habit, and asks Government to prohibit the use of that drug. The editor is glad to notice that it is rumoured that the local authorities at Delhi have ordered all chandu houses there to be closed. The Lucknow officials would do well to follow suit.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 447 copies.

Rejoicings at Rámpur.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rámpur), of the 6th August, refers to the rejoicings held at Rámpur in the first week of August in honour of General Muhammad Azimu-l-din Khan's recovery from sickness and return to that city from Naini Tal. The Nawáb held dancing parties and distributed alms among the poor. The *Dabdaba* then gives an account of the proceedings of the darbár held by His Highness on the 6th August for the bestowal of *khilats* (robes of honour) on the members of his family and the officials in honour of his installation to the throne. The darbár should have been held in April soon after his installation, but it was deferred

owing to the Prime Minister's illness, Dr. Freyer, who had treated the Nawáb, was presented with a Government promissory note of one lakh, and suitable *khilats* were conferred by His Highness on his relatives, State officials, and private servants, a list of whom is given by the *Dabdaba*.

RAILWAY.

Circulation, 63 copies.

Meerut city railway station.

The *Akhbár-i-Alam* (Meerut), of the 7th August, complains that the issue of third-class railway tickets at the Meerut city railway station is stopped even before the arrival of the train, and that consequently passengers are often unable to obtain tickets. The *Akhbár* also complains that a half-anna platform ticket has been introduced, although the city railway station is a second-class station. The platform tickets as a rule have been introduced only at the first-class stations. If the introduction of the platform ticket is intended to prevent persons of bad character from going to the station, that object is not gained by the measure. If such a man has a platform ticket, the police cannot interfere with him, whereas before the introduction of the ticket the police could turn out any man of suspicious character.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Quarrel between Chaudhri Rajkumar of Bishnugarh and Shiva Shankar Lál of Gangaganj Gurauli, Farukhabad.

A correspondent of the *Mittra* (Benares), of the 5th August, writing from Cawnpore, says that about one and a half months ago Lalta Prasád Misra, a servant of Chaudhri Rajkumar of Bishnugarh, accompanied by 700 men, attacked the house of Shiva Shankar Lal in Gangaganj Gurauli, Gursahaiganj, Farukhabad. Shiva Shankar Lál's six chaprásis defended the gate and kept the assailants at bay for a long time. At last Lalta Prasád forced the gate open, plundered the house, and carried away the six chaprásis as prisoners. The police had not the courage to interfere. The case is pending before the district authorities. The six chaprásis were able to defend the house of their master for a long time against such odds, as they had arms. But how can a person who has no arms defend

himself if he is attacked by nine or ten men? It is to be regretted that Government does not allow the people to keep arms.

Circulation, 252 copies.

Closing of the route from the city to the Agra College.

The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 7th August, says that the route, by which the students of the Agra College who live in the city used to go to the College, and which passed by the new female hospital, has been closed to all traffic obviously with a view to preventing the boys from coming in contact with the girls in the hospital. It is useless to protest against the closing of the route in the face of such a good excuse. But the Magistrate should lose no time in constructing a new road between the female hospital and the College or improving the Moti-katra road.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
1	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Tajammu-l-Husain,	Aug. 7th ...	Aug. 12th ...	282 copies.
2	*Agra Bunch* ...	„ ...	„ ...	„ ...	Amír Khán ...	„ 4th ...	„ 8th ...	156 „
3	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	„ ...	Diláwar Alí ...	July 25th & Aug. 1st & 8th.	„ 9th & 11th...	120 „
4	*Akhbár-i-Alam* ...	Meerut ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muqarrab Hussain Khán.	„ 17th & Aug. 7th.	„ 10th & 14th,	63 „
5	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	„ ...	„ ...	Hanúmán Prasád ...	Aug. 7th ...	„ 10th ...	215 „
6	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rái ...	„ 7th & 11th...	„ 10th & 14th,	494 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
7	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Séda Nand ...	„ 6th ...	„ 8th ...	85 copies.
8	*Amíru-l-Akhbár* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Amír Alí ...	„ 8th ...	„ 11th ...	300 „
9	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	„ ...	Kishan Lál ...	„ 4th ...	„ „ ...	123 „
10	*Árya Patira* ...	Bareilly ...	Hindi-Urdu...	Monthly ...	Ráj Bahádur ...	For August ...	„ „ ...	400 „
11	*Asád* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Alí ...	Aug. 10th ...	„ „ ...	250 „
12	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi ...	„ ...	Totá Rám ...	„ „ ...	„ 14th ...	100 „
13	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benares ...	„ ...	„ ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	Aug. 6th ...	„ 9th ...	1,500 „
14	*Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak.*	Farukhabad...	„ ...	Monthly ...	Náráyan Dás ...	For July ...	„ 10th ...	350 „
15	*Bulbul-i-Hind* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Kishun Sarúp ...	Aug. 6th ...	„ 9th ...	225 „
16	*Charpás* ...	„ ...	„ ...	„ ...	Kunj Bihári Lál ...	„ 7th ...	„ „ ...	...

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
17	*Chirágh-i-Aiman* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Raza Alí ...	Aug. 8th ...	Aug. 12th ...	150 copies.
18	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* ...	Bareilly ...	„ ...	„ ...	Thákur Prasád ...	„ 11th ...	„ 13th ...	200 „
19	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari,*	Rámpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Husain,	„ 6th ...	„ 10th ...	447 „
20	*Godharm Prakásh* ...	Cawnpore ...	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Seth Mohan Lál ...	For August ...	„ „ ...	...
21	*Guldr-i-Oudh* ...	Sultánpur ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Nirotam Dás ...	Aug. 7th ...	„ 11th ...	99 copies.
22	*Hami-i-Islám* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	Monthly ...	Abdul-Ghaffár ...	For August ...	„ 10th ...	300 „
23	*Hindí Pradip* ...	Allahabad ...	Hindi ...	„ ...	Bálkrishn Bhatt ...	„ „ ...	„ 14th ...	220 „
24	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar ...	„ ...	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	Aug. 7th to 11th,	„ 8th to 12th,	240 „
25	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	„ 4th & 8th ...	„ 8th & 12th,	100 „
26	*Jalwa-i-Ezidi* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad khalfl ...	„ 9th ...	„ 13th ...	125 „
27	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	„ ...	Jamshed Alí ...	„ 5th ...	„ 8th ...	150 „
28	*Kárúmah* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	„ 6th ...	„ „ ...	250 „
29	*Kásbi Pattrika* ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdu ...	„ ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	„ 10th ...	„ 13th ...	530 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government).
30	*Káyasth Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Budra Prasád ...	„ 8th ...	„ 10th ...	700 copies.
31	*Khattri Hitkárí* ...	Agra ...	„ ...	Monthly ...	Díná Náth Tandan ...	For August ...	„ „ ...	270 „
32	*Khurshid-i-Afáq* ...	Pilibhít ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	Aug. 7th ...	„ 11th ...	200 „
33	*Mírwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-English	„ ...	...	„ 6th ...	„ „ ...	130 „
34	*Mushir-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Ghulám Muhammad,	July 25th & Aug. 2nd.	„ 11th & 14th,	150 „
35	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	„ ...	„ ...	Durga Prasád ...	Aug. 11th ...	„ 12th ...	48 „

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36	*Mauj-i-Narbudda*	...	Hoshangabad,	...	„	...	Abdu-l-Karím	...	„ 8th	...	„ 11th	...	250	„
37	*Mauj-i-Zarafat*	...	„	...	„	...	Abdu-l-Karím	...	„ „	...	„ „	...	250	„
38	*Mazág-ka-Putla*	...	Rámpur	...	„	...	Haidar Alí Khán	...	„ 2nd	...	„ 14th	...	76	„
39	*Mihr-i-Nimroz*	...	Bijnor	...	„	...	Karímu-l-lah	...	„ 7th	...	„ 10th	...	300	„
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42	*Najmu-l-Akhbár*	...	Etáwah	...	„	...	Rúhu-l-lah Khán	...	„ 4th & 8th	...	„ 8th & 11th	...	185	„
43	*Nárad Mun*	...	Meerut	...	„	...	Rám Sarúp	...	July 29th & Aug. 5th & 12th.		„ 8th & 13th,			...
44	*Nasím-i-Agra*	...	Agra	...	„	...	Jamna Dás Biswás	...	Aug. 7th	...	„ 9th	...	385	copies.
45	*Nasím-i-Hind*	...	Fatehpur	...	„	...	Shiva Náráyan Lál	...	„ 8th	...	„ 12th	...	45	„
46	*Nasm Akhbár*	...	Lucknow	...	„	...	Dwárká Prasád	...	„ 5th	...	„ 8th	...		...
47	*Núru-l-Anwár*	...	Cawnpore	...	„	...	Abdu-l-Hamíd	...	July 14th & 21st & Aug. 11th.		„ 10th & 12th,		279	copies.
48	*Nyáya Sudha*	...	Harda	...	Maráthi-English.	...	Básudeva Bháskar	...	Aug. 8th	...	„ 10th	...	418	„
49	*Oudh Akhbár*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdu	...	Sheo Prasád	...	July 21st & from Aug. 8th to 14th.		„ 8th to 14th		690	copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
50	*Oudh Punch*	...	„	...	„	...	Sajjád Husain	...	Aug. 2nd & 9th	...	„ 11th & 14th,		425	copies.
51	*Prayág Samáchár*	...	Allahabad	...	Hindi	...	Dewakí Nandan	...	July 9th & Aug. 13th.		„ 12th & 14th,		400	„
52	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár*	...	Benares	...	Urdu	...	Ghulám Husain	...	Aug. 6th	...	„ 10th	...	250	„
53	*Rahnumá-i-Changi*	...	Agra	...	„	...	Khair-ul-lah Khán	...	June 30th	...	„ 8th	...	50	„
54	*Rájpútána Gazette*	...	Ajmere	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Murád Alí	...	Aug. 6th	...	„ 10th	...	491	„
55	*Ratn Prakásh*	...	Ratlám	...	Urdu	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.		„ 2nd	...	„ „	...	150	„
56	*Rohilkhand Punch*	...	Moradabad	...	„	...	Jamshed Alí	...	„ 5th	...	„ 8th	...	150	„
57	*Roznah*	...	Lucknow	...	„	...	Tegh Bahádur	...	„ 6th & 9th	...	„ 9th & 11th	...	250	„
58	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar*		Udaipur	...	Hindi	...	Banshi Dhar	...	„ 6th	...	„ 13th	...	110	„
59	*Shula-i-Túr*	...	Cawnpore	...	Urdu	...	Jamna Prasád	...	„ 7th	...	„ 10th	...	32	„

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No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
60	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khandwa ...	Maráthi-Hindi	Weekly ...	Lakshman Ráo Anant,	Aug. 8th ...	Aug. 12th ...	250 copies.
61	*Surma-i-Rozgár* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Itrat Husain ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	300 „
62	*Surúr-i-Qaisari* ...	Rámpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Raza ...	„ 2nd ...	„ 14th ...	76 „
63	*Taheib* ...	Moradabád ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muzaffar Alí Khán,	„ 5th ...	„ 8th ...	60 „
64	*Tamaundi* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	„ ...	Púran Chand ...	„ 8th ...	„ 11th ...	130 „
65	*Téti-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	„ ...	„ ...	Sajjád Husain ...	„ „ ...	„ 12th ...	325 „
66	*Upkárak* ...	Agra ...	„ ...	„ ...	Náráyan Prasád ...	„ „ ...	„ 10th ...	250 „
67	*Vritt Dhára* ...	Dhár ...	Maráthi-English.	„ ...	W. T. Kapse ...	„ 9th ...	„ 12th ...	115 „
68	*Waqaya-i-Álam* ...	Gházipur ...	Urdu-English,	„ ...	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad,	„ 6th ...	„ 9th ...	400 „
69	*Zarifu-l-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	„ ...	Sábit Alí ...	„ 8th ...	„ 11th ...	112 „

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